

FIGURE 1

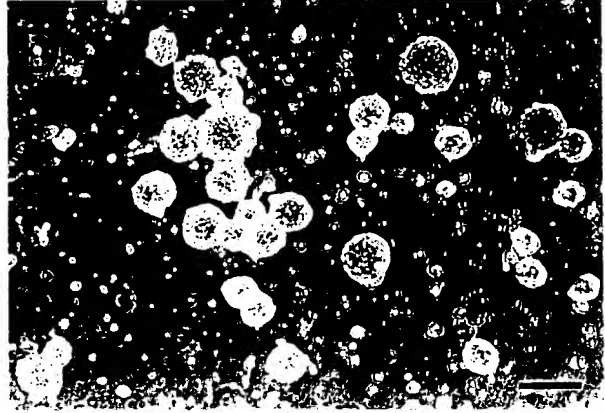
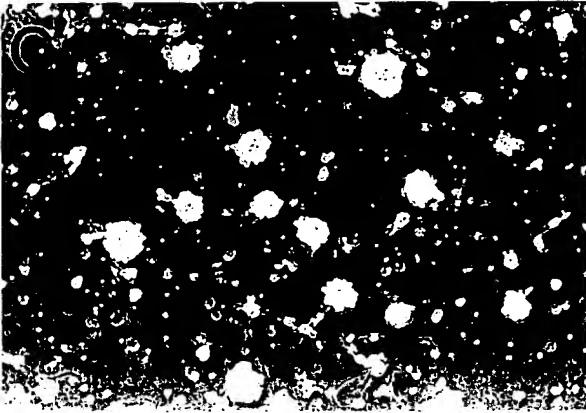
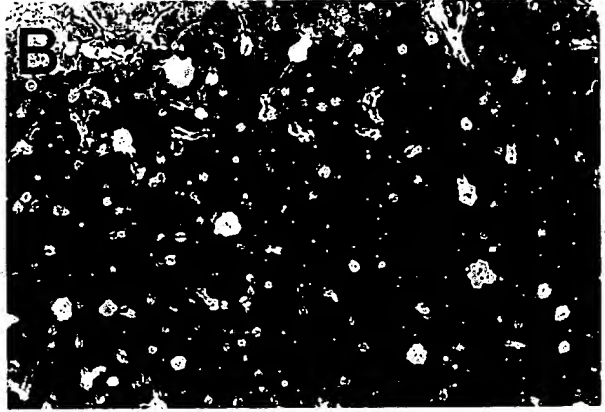
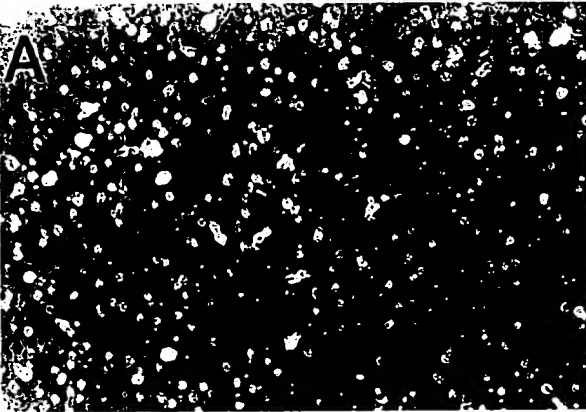
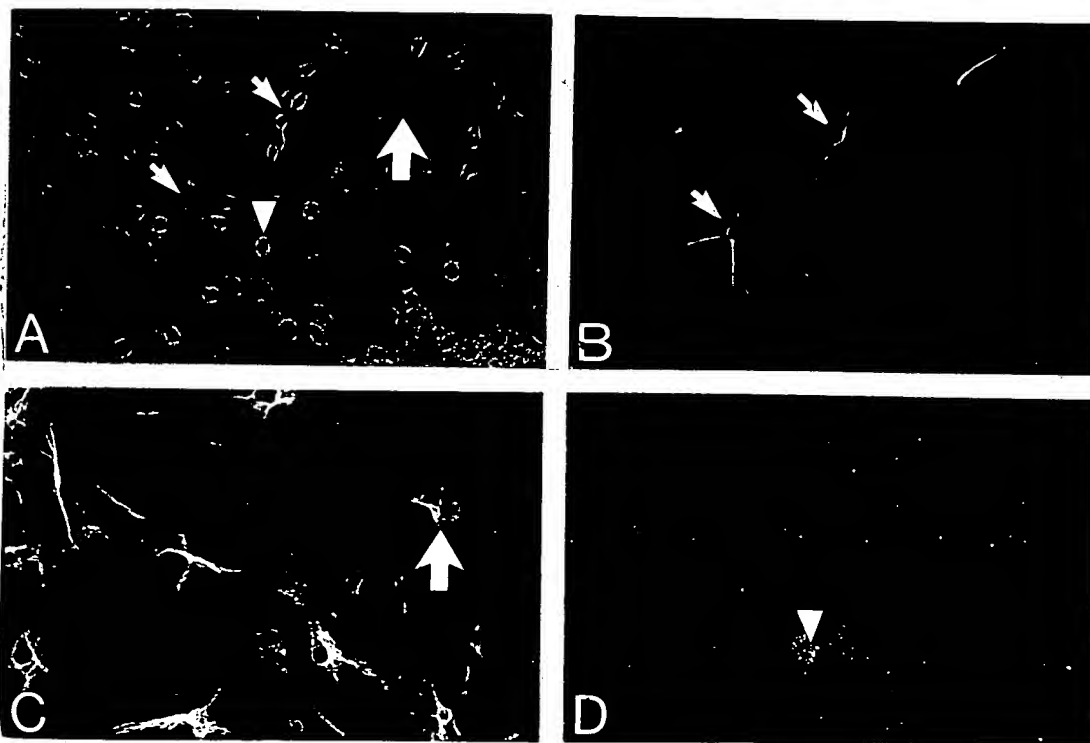


FIGURE 2



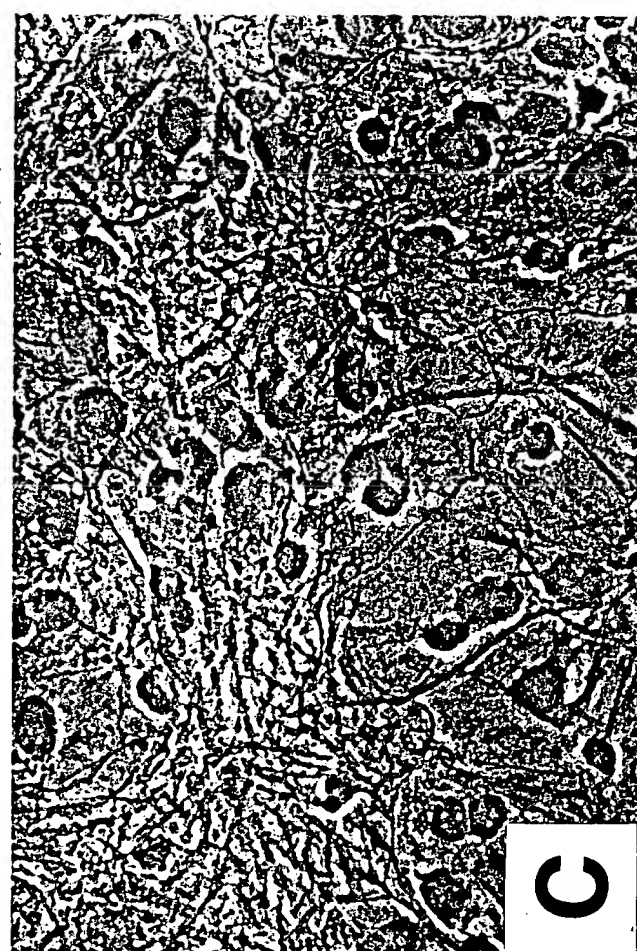
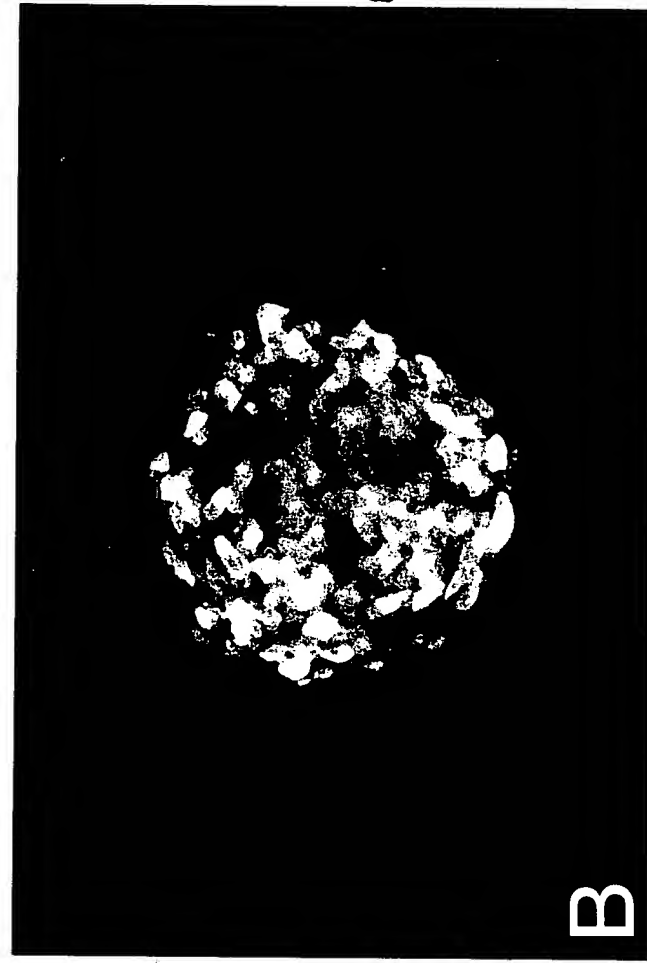
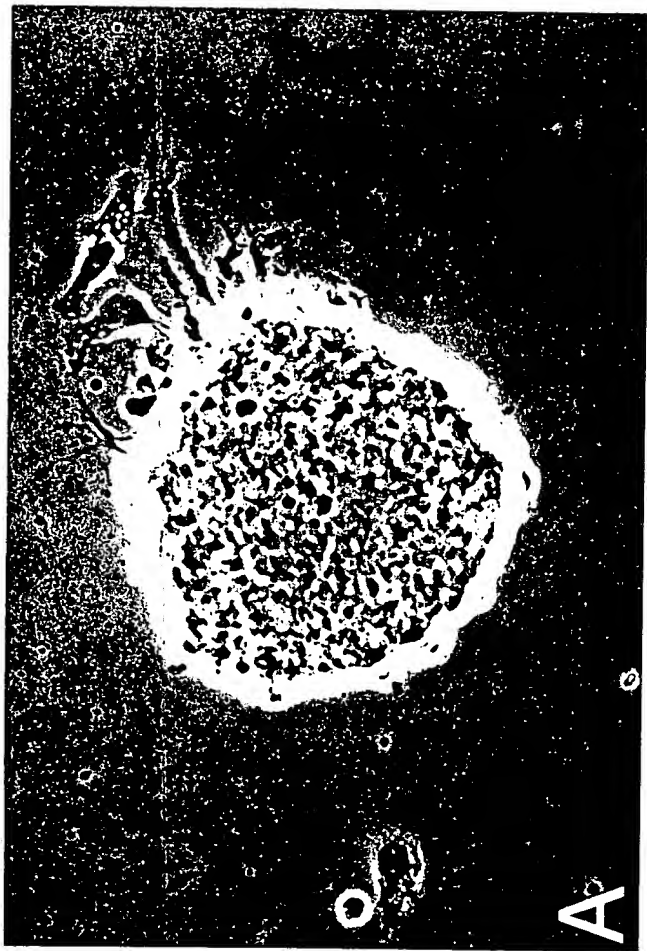


FIGURE 3

FIGURE 3 cont'd

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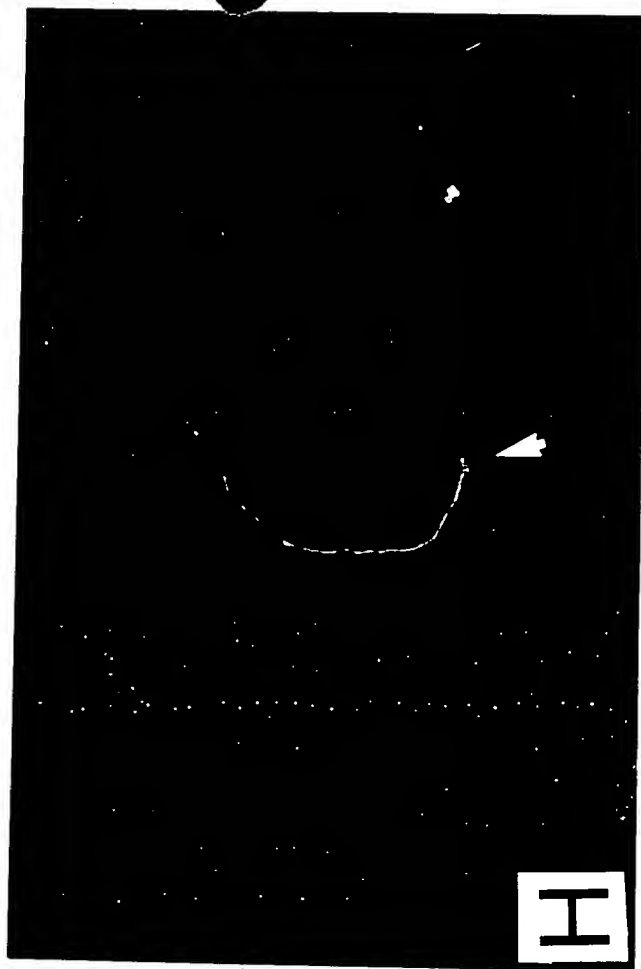
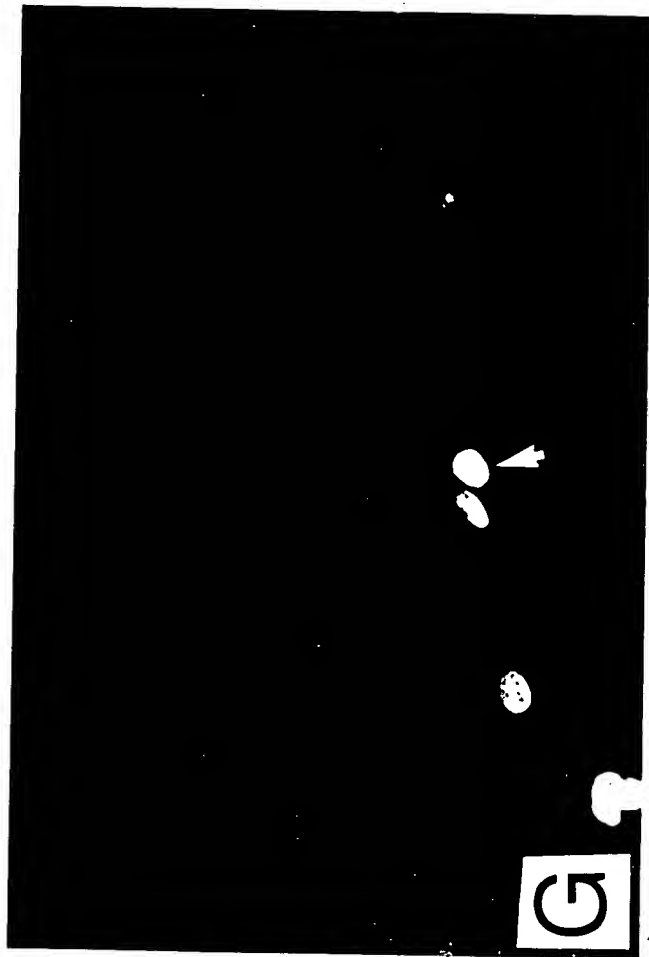
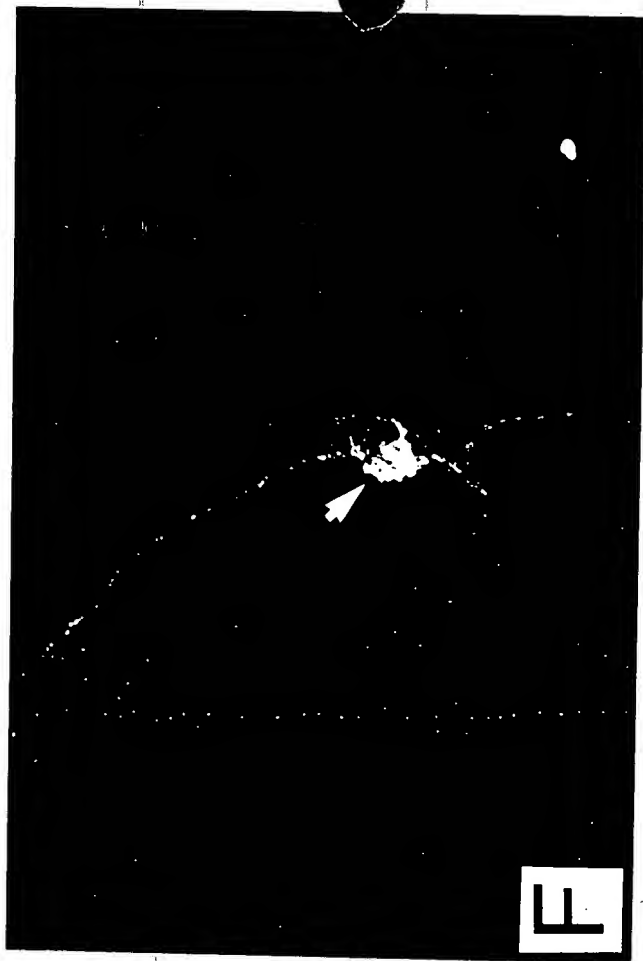
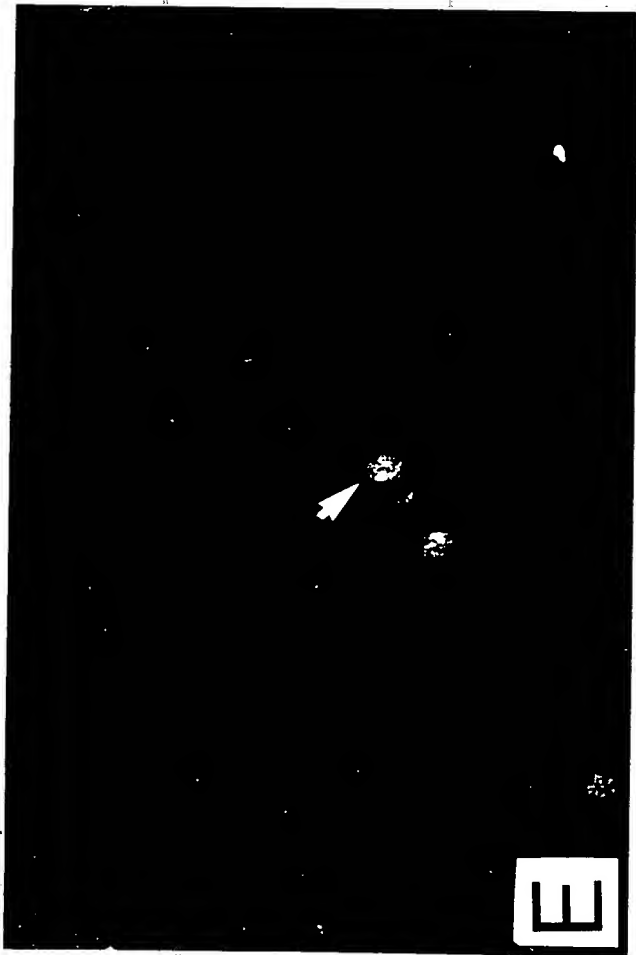
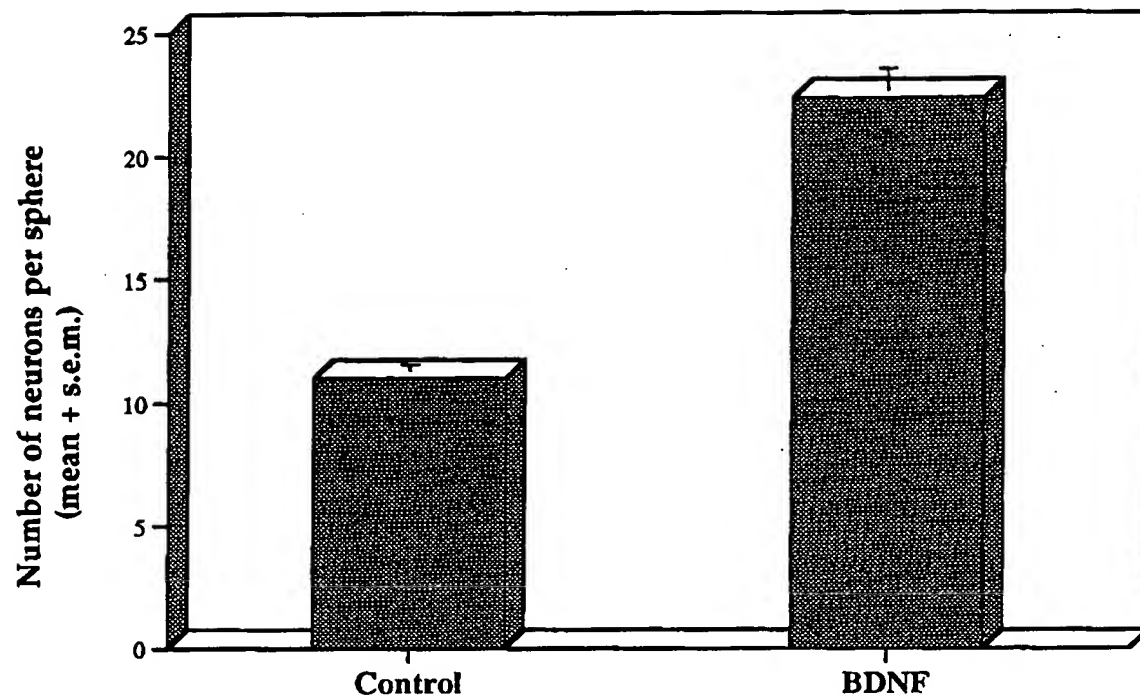
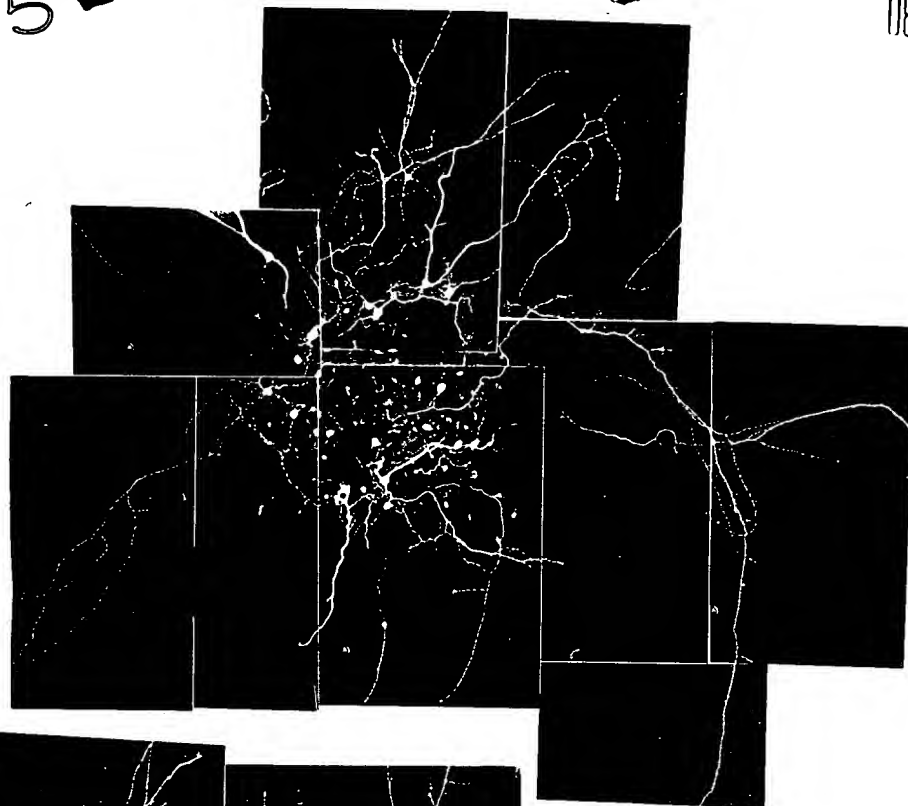


FIGURE 4



A



B

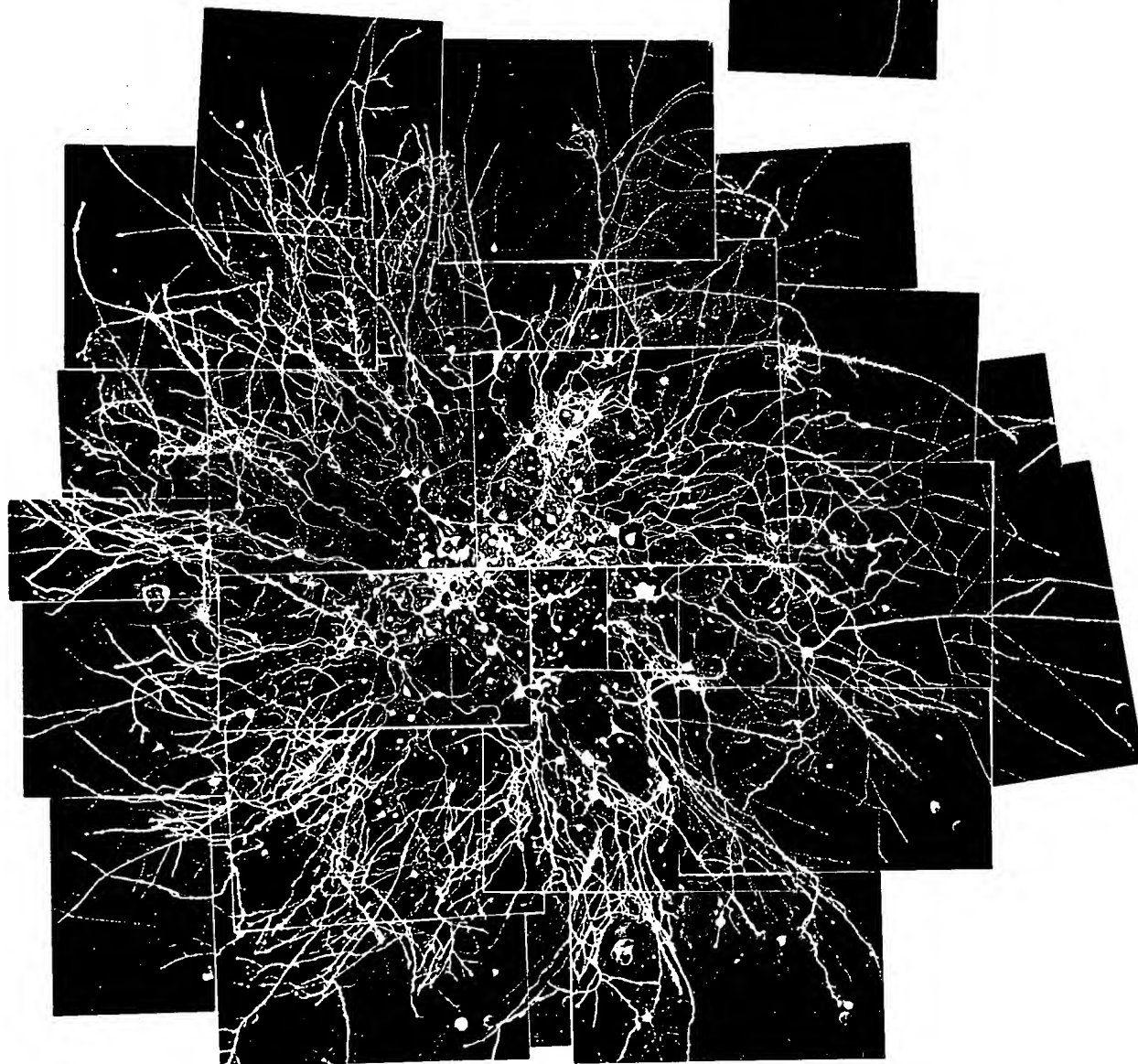
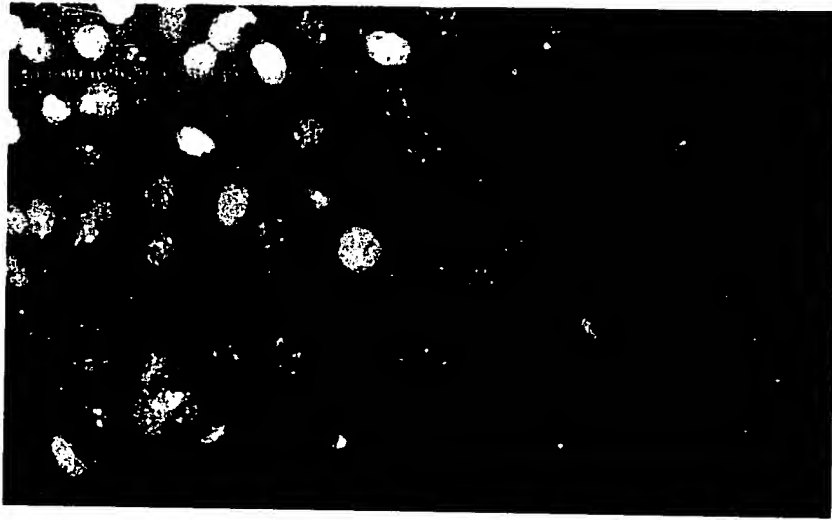
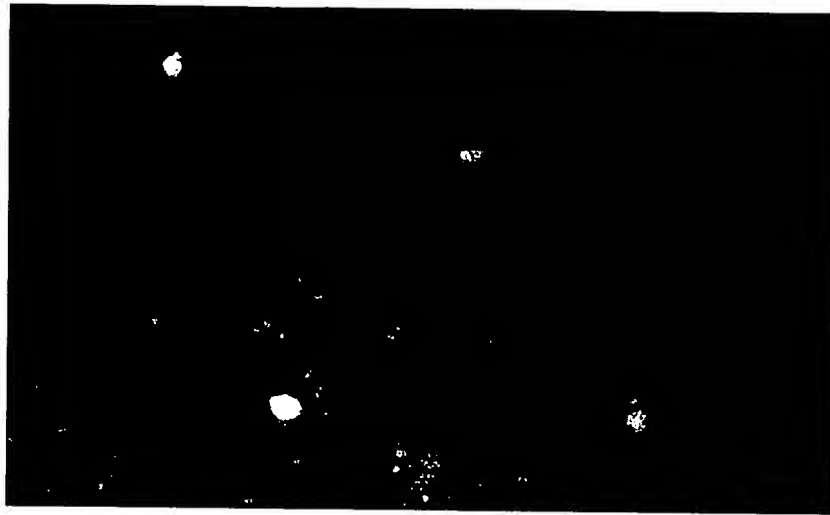


FIGURE 6

A:



B:



C:



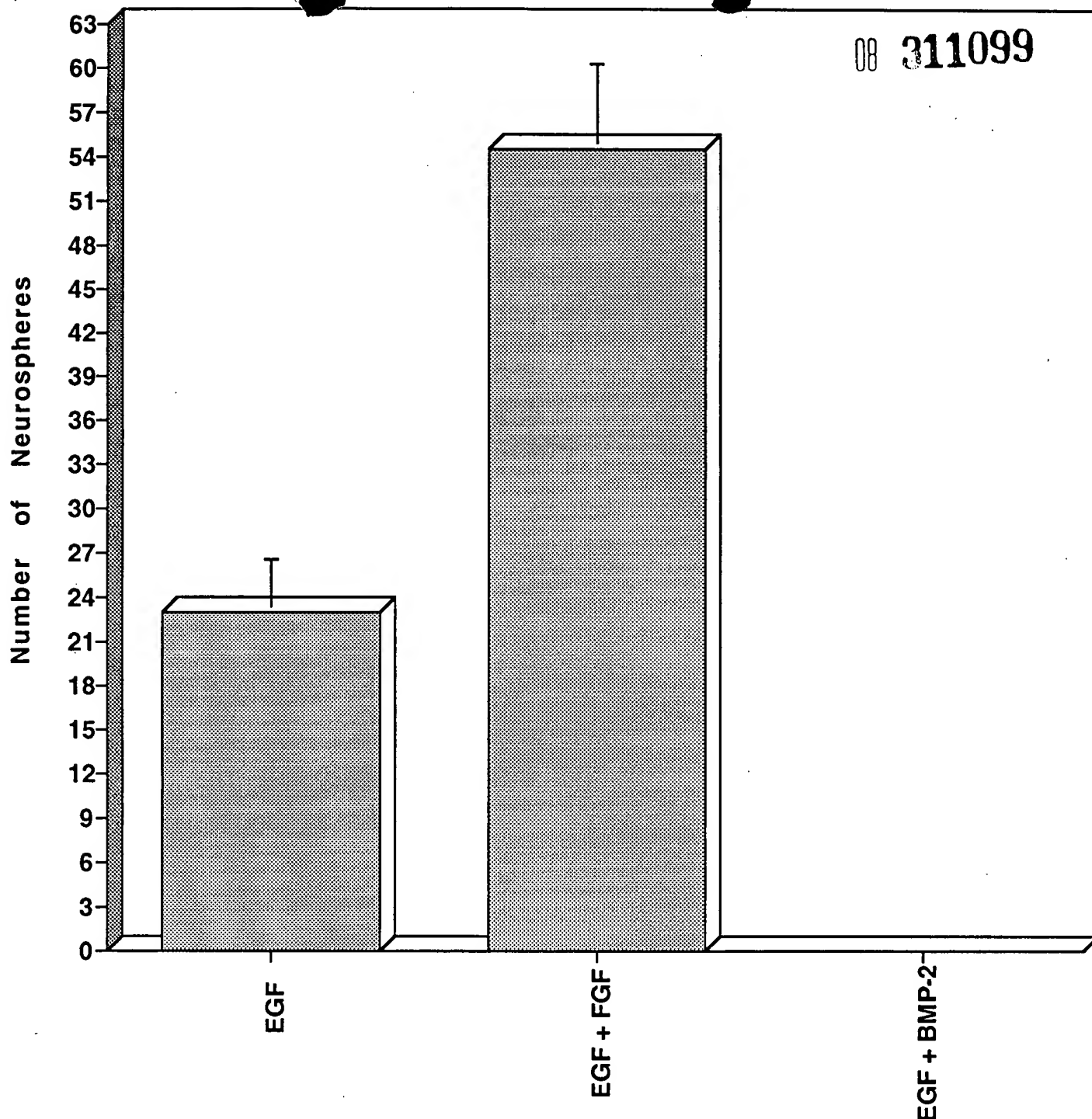
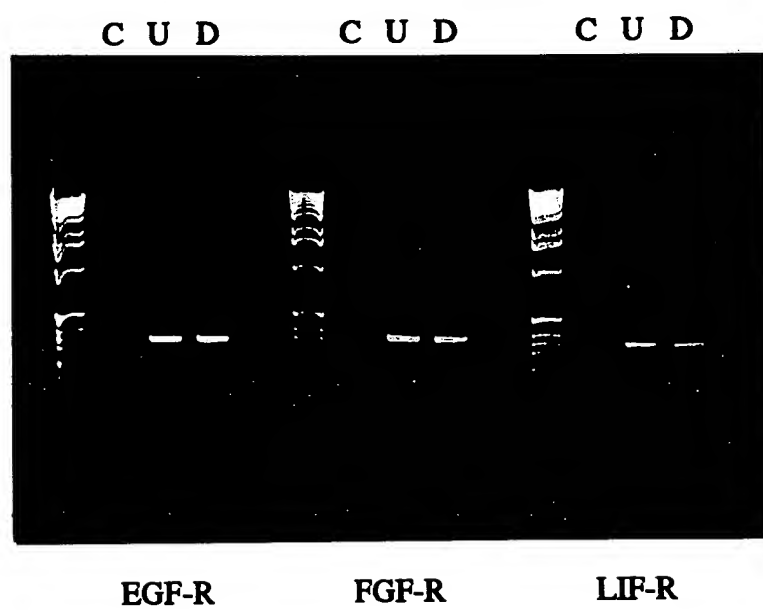


Figure 7: The effect of basic Fibroblast Growth Factor (FGF) and Bone Morphogenic Protein 2 (BMP-2) on proliferation of Epidermal Growth Factor (EGF) generated neurospheres.

Cells isolated from the striatum of the 14 day old embryonic mouse were plated into a 96 well plate at a density of 25000 cells/mL in the presence of EGF (20 ng/mL), EGF+FGF (each at 20 ng/mL) or EGF+BMP-2 (EGF at 20ng/mL; BMP-2 at 10 ng/mL). After 10 DIV quantitation of EGF treated cultures gave rise to 23 ± 1.33 neurospheres per well ($n=8$). FGF enhanced EGF stimulated proliferation by giving rise to 54.5 ± 2.17 neurospheres per well ($n=8$) while BMP-2 totally abolished any proliferation which may have occurred in response to EGF.

FIGURE 8



Detection of Growth Factor Receptor Transcripts in Undifferentiated and Differentiated Stem Cell-Derived Progeny by RT-PCR

FIGURE 9

